

bands, the participation of U.A.R. nationals in acts of terrorism and rebellion against the established authorities, the supply of arms from Syria, and the waging of a violent radio and press campaign in the U.A.R. calling for the overthrow of the established authorities in Lebanon. The complaint was made some two weeks after the outbreak of widespread disorders in Lebanon, as a result of which a considerable proportion of Lebanese territory, including a district of the capital and many frontier areas, passed out of the control of the central government and into that of various opposition groups.

Consideration of the Lebanese complaint by the Security Council was temporarily deferred in order to give the Arab League an opportunity to settle the dispute at the special meeting held in Benghazi for the purpose. The League, however, found itself unable to reach agreement, and the Council therefore began substantive discussion of the matter on June 6, hearing first a detailed exposition of the complaint by the Representative of Lebanon, and then a statement by the U.A.R. Representative rejecting categorically Lebanon's assertion of U.A.R. interference in its affairs, and claiming that the Council was confronted with a purely internal Lebanese problem. Statements of concern by most members of the Council followed, and on June 10 the Representative of Sweden submitted a draft resolution of which the following was the main operative paragraph:

"The Security Council . . . decides to despatch urgently an observation group to proceed to Lebanon so as to ensure that there is no illegal infiltration of personnel or supply of arms or other *matériel* across the Lebanese borders".

This resolution, which was in some respects a compromise between differing opinions concerning the validity of the Lebanese complaint, won the immediate support of most members of the Council. The Canadian Representative said that it was axiomatic that the United Nations' response to appeals from the smaller countries should be particularly sympathetic, and expressed the hope that the action proposed in the Swedish draft resolution could be taken swiftly and efficiently and that it would help to avert the spreading disorder in Lebanon, which might have dangerous implications not only for that country but for the area as a whole. The resolution was adopted on June 11 by 10 votes in favour, and none against, with the Soviet Union abstaining.

The Secretary-General took immediate steps to establish the new United Nations body, known as the "United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon" (UNOGIL), which was to consist of three members (a former President of Ecuador, an Indian diplomat and the Norwegian Air Force commander) assisted by a staff of military observers and other personnel. The first observers reached Beirut within 24 hours of the passing of the resolution, and reconnaissance operations began on the morning of June 13. On June 17 the Canadian Government announced that it had agreed, in response to an urgent appeal from the Secretary-General, to supply ten observers from Canada for UNOGIL, and the build-up of the Group's observer strength from Canada and other countries proceeded rapidly. UNOGIL's first report, submitted on July 3, outlined its problems and methods of observation, reviewed the difficulties encountered in penetrating opposition-held territory, and indicated that it had not been possible to establish where the arms so far seen by the observers had been acquired, or whether any of the armed